Descriptive Title of the Invention

A Method for Enhancing the Flow of Electrical Charges in Micro-geologic Structures

Statement Regarding Federal Sponsored Research and Development:

No Federal sponsorship was involved in the development of this invention.

Statement of Prior Art

We cannot find any reference to prior art that relates or describes any similar invention.

Background of the Invention

In electrical terms, the Earth is considered a general and global conductor of electrical charge. Among electrical and electronic engineers, the Earth is considered the final drain for all electrical charges and hence is referenced as the "neutral", the "ground", or the "earth", in all cases of electrical and electronic engineering. Almost every electrical and electronic artifact is connected to the "ground" as a final drain for all electrical charges, or as a zero reference point for measuring the electrical charge in a place or artifact. The Earth, and its micro-geologic structures, are not always homogenous and effective conductors of electrical charges. Scientists such as Franklin, Faraday, Ampere, and others, have shown that even in good electrical conductors, electrical charges can be concentrated in certain regions of the conducting medium.

The micro-geologic structures near the surface of the Earth where we live and build consist of powdered rock of varying granularity, rocks, biological products, minerals, salts, water, and other miscellaneous materials. The electrical conductivity of this geology varies from place to place, even places inches apart. The ability of the Earth to dissipate a concentrated electrical charge is directly proportional to the electrical connectivity of the micro-geologic structures. This is very visible when a concentrated area of electrical charge results in a lightening discharge.

Since many structures and artifacts are connected to the Earth as a neutral conductor, and electrical drain of last resort, these structures and artifacts can be adversely affected by sudden changes of electrical charge in the micro-geologic regions that surround them.

This invention creates a more conductive, and more predictive, path for the flow of electrical charges in micro-geologic regions.

Brief Summary of the Invention

This invention provides an enhanced path for electrical charges by using a more conductive material placed around a selected geological region of less conductive ability.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a conceptual diagram of the invention. Item 1 is conductive material forming a perimeter of the selected micro-geologic region, indicated as item 2. Item 3 indicates the level of the surface of the Earth and is shown here as a point of reference. Item 4 depicts a possible artifact, such as a building, that could be partially buried in the selected micro-geologic region.

Figure 2 is an electrical schematic of the invention. The invention uses a conductive material in close physical contact with the surrounding micro-geologic region and is grounded (electrical term) by physical contact with the local geology in one place or in a plurality of places.